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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., PROPS.
 S. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
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PRESIDENT ARTHUR feels confident
 that he will become his own successor.

GENERAL GRANT is like Henry Villard.
 He is a much richer man, with a very
 comfortable income.

FRED. GRANT says he is looking for
 employment. If he is a mechanic he
 can find plenty of work in Omaha.

JUDGE ADVOCATE General Swain,
 of the army, is another striking illustration
 of the fact that military service reform is
 as much needed as civil service reform.

HAVING failed to be elected as a dele-
 gate to the national republican con-
 vention, the resignation of Surveyor-General
 Atkinson, of New Mexico, is now looked
 for as a matter of course.

THE Union Pacific is woeing out
 some of its workmen, but it will
 never need out such a necessary and
 plant tool as John Quinn. He is solid
 with the bosses at headquarters.

It seems that Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado,
 met with a set-back at the late republi-
 can convention which he tried to run,
 but that is a comparative trifle compared
 to the set-back given by son-in-law
 the junior Ulysses, who confounded him
 out of \$500,000 in the Grant & Ward
 bank.

WIDOW BUTLER's tea party will be held
 at the Briggs house, in Chicago, to-
 morrow, under the auspices of a mixed
 crowd of admirers, who labor under all
 sorts of delusions, and imagine that the
 Widow Butler is a sort of a national
 liver-pat that can cure all the ills
 which human flesh is heir.

SOME four or five years ago Mr. Blaine
 went into a scheme with several other
 capitalists, notably, with Stephen E. El-
 kins, of New Mexico, to convert the
 worthless tow-path of a Virginia canal
 into the road-bed of a railroad between
 Tidewater and the great lakes. Chart-
 ers were procured, the old canal was bought,
 and stocks were issued in the due course
 of time. It now transpires through the
 failure of Grant & Ward that Mr. Blaine
 and his partners had secured heavy
 loans through this firm upon their
 railroad collateral, which were a sec-
 ond time pledged by Grant & Ward
 for money which they borrowed. This
 may tend to explain General Grant's re-
 cent reconciliation with Mr. Blaine, and
 Mr. Blaine's change of mind concerning
 General Grant. Mr. Blaine will now
 have an opportunity to write an addi-
 tional chapter to the second volume of his
 great work.

THE two houses of Congress have sub-
 stantially agreed on a bill to establish a
 postal telegraph. The managers of the
 Western Union telegraph have substan-
 tially agreed that the postal telegraph is
 not desirable. They now propose to cir-
 culate petitions among their patrons re-
 questing members of congress to vote
 against the bill. There will be no more
 trouble in getting people to sign these
 petitions than there would be to get them
 to sign petitions to get a murderer hung
 or pardoned. The fact is that petitions
 are very easy to get for almost anything.
 The public sentiment in favor of cheaper
 telegraphy is universal. The only ques-
 tion is how to get it in the speediest way.
 Our ideal of a postal telegraph is the
 ownership and control of all telegraph
 lines by the government. That would
 forever do away with the abuses which
 are inherent in the present system. It
 would do away with discrimination, ex-
 tortion, stock-watering, pooling and
 other devices, which are now common.
 But congress, after a thorough discussion
 through its committees, has reached the
 conclusion that it is not prudent to buy
 out the Western Union and other tele-
 graph companies. It is proposed that the
 telegraph business shall be carried on,
 just as the mails are, by contract
 awarded to the lowest responsible bid-
 der, under proper restrictions. If the
 Western Union company is willing to ac-
 cept these conditions its wires will be-
 come the postal telegraph. If not, its
 lines will not be interfered with. It
 will simply have to compete with the
 contractors who are willing to carry on
 the business for the government and people
 at a stipulated rate. There will doubt-
 less be enough business for both. If the
 Western Union would only write the
 water out of its stock, it could carry on
 business cheaper than any rival and pay
 good dividends. The petitions against
 the postal telegraph will be taken for
 what they are worth by our congressmen.
 They know that the people of this sec-
 tion of the country have not been favor-
 ed with cheap rates, and any measure
 that will give them relief will be appre-
 ciated.

GENERAL GRANT AND JAY GOULD.

Now that General Grant has been
 financially ruined by his reckless stock-
 jobbing and gambling operations, Jay
 Gould comes promptly to his relief to
 make up another purse to give him an in-
 come upon which he can live in a style
 commensurate with his great name. The
 trouble with Grant has always been his
 great name. Before the war he got along
 very well on fifty dollars a month as a
 clerk in a tannery. Since he was retired
 from the presidency he has been living
 like a prince and spending money more
 lavishly than an emperor. Although he
 is a ruined man, he still has an income
 of \$15,000 a year from the \$250,000,
 which was raised a few years ago by his
 admirers and placed securely beyond his
 reach. Fifteen thousand dollars a year
 ought to be enough to keep a plain Ameri-
 can citizen and his wife, whose children
 are all provided for, but it is not enough
 for a man who insists on sporting in the
 whirlpool of Wall Street with the
 gambling millionaires. It is eminently
 in accord with the eternal fitness of
 things that Jay Gould should now
 offer to make another princely gift
 to General Grant. It was mainly
 through the connivance of General Grant,
 when president, that Jay Gould was en-
 abled to make his first great strike for
 immense wealth on that memorable
 "Black Friday" when thousands of per-
 sons were irretrievably ruined and driven
 into poverty. General Grant has been a
 very useful man for Jay Gould on several
 other occasions, and at one time Gould
 declared he would give a million dollars
 to put Grant again into the presidential
 chair.

General Grant's name has enabled
 Gould to float stock-gambling schemes of
 all sorts. Grant was sent down to Mex-
 ico in great pomp and glory to get sub-
 sidies for Jay Gould's Mexican railroad
 enterprises in that country. Grant un-
 doubtedly has been useful to Jay Gould
 in Europe among the great capitalists
 who regarded the name of the ex-presi-
 dent as the synonym of honor and reli-
 ability.

To the American people who
 have honored General Grant as no other
 American ever has been honored, the
 disgraceful scandal connected with this
 recent stock jobbing failure must be as
 shocking as the proposal of Jay Gould to
 raise another big purse that will put
 him under new obligations to play the
 capper for this giant monopolist. Jay
 Gould could almost afford to make
 good the \$10,000,000 out of which the
 creditors of Grant & Ward are said to
 have been duped and swindled by a gi-
 gantic confidence game. With General
 Grant as his trump card, Jay Gould could
 always play a winning hand in Wall
 street. The spectacle of General Grant
 being a stool pigeon for a great railroad
 gambler is indeed humiliating to the
 American people.

WHY WE DON'T ARBITRATE.

Why don't you arbitrate the trouble
 between yourselves and the printers?
 What should we arbitrate and with
 whom? Only four or five of the men who
 went on a strike remain in the city, and
 they are acting more like hoodlums and
 bums than like respectable working
 men. We did offer to arbitrate, through
 the highest authority known to the typog-
 raphical union. We made an appeal to
 Mark L. Crawford, president of the inter-
 national printers union, and requested
 him to pass upon the claims of the striking
 printers. We forwarded to Mr. Crawford
 a complete alphabet of our type, leaving
 him to decide whether it was standard.
 Receiving no definite answer from Mr.
 Crawford we dispatched Mr. T. J. Fitz-
 morris, who is a competent printer and is
 familiar with the question at issue, to
 Chicago to procure Mr. Crawford's final
 decision. We have received the follow-
 ing telegram:

E. ROWWATER, OMAHA.
 Crawford refuses to entertain your appeal,
 claiming that the office was not strictly union.
 Mr. Marston, of Marston, Lane & Co., pro-
 nounces the type standard, and the claims of
 the printers groundless.

T. J. FITZMORRIS.

In other words the president of the in-
 ternational typographical union declines
 to make an official decision, under the
 pretext that the Bee office before the
 strike was not strictly a union office, as
 both union and non-union men worked
 in it. Mr. Crawford naturally declines
 to decide against the union printers, but
 he could not do otherwise if he made any
 decision, because it would involve several
 union newspaper offices now
 using the same type as THE BEE, and
 measuring in the same way. It would
 also involve the Edinburgh type foundry,
 which is a recognized standard in Great
 Britain and Canada.

Mr. Marston, the head of the oldest
 type foundry in Chicago, pronounces
 THE BEE's type standard and the claims
 of the printers as groundless. Mr.
 Marston is interested in keeping Scotch
 type out of America as it competes with
 his type, and if he could honestly give
 an opinion against it, it would be to his
 manifest interest to do so. The truth is
 the trumped up claims of our printers
 were not any better than an attempt to
 obtain money under false pretenses.

MR. JOHN QUINN comes forward with
 a letter in the Republican, defending
 the boycotting supplement to Sweeney's
 handbill, and stating that it was published
 by the authority of the trades-unions.
 We know Mr. Quinn to be an audacious
 and infamous liar. If the trades-unions
 are concentrated in that quintessence of
 cunning and cheek known as John Quinn,
 then, of course, the supplement was pub-
 lished "by authority" of Quinn. This
 man is nothing but a trickster, a sell-out,
 a go-between. He is an agitator who
 will stir up trouble and strikes,

and then stand ready to sell out his
 fellow workmen. Whenever the
 Union Pacific workmen are stirred up,
 whether over a real or imaginary griev-
 ance, the Union Pacific managers send
 for Quinn and endeavor to utilize him
 in their own interests and have him, if pos-
 sible, quiet the workmen. For such
 services Quinn is well rewarded. The
 most of his fellow-workmen know his
 treacherous character and despise him as
 they would any traitor. In the last
 Union Pacific strike John Quinn was very
 bold. The bosses at headquarters were
 just as sore over the reduction of their
 own salaries as the men down in the
 shops. The bosses did not dare to strike
 so they gave John Quinn the wink, and
 he was a bold leader against the Boston
 capitalists. It is that same sneak who
 talks about the Bee as an organ of the B.
 & M. railroad, when he knows that it
 has no more to do with the B. & M. than it
 has with the Union Pacific. It is that
 same sneak, Quinn, who has sold out the
 workmen at nearly every elec-
 tion. He is a nice man
 to go into print to uphold the villainous
 course of a gang of tramps, who pretend
 to act for the trades-unions, and commit
 all sorts of outrages in their name. It is
 because just such fellows as John Quinn
 thrust themselves forward as leaders that
 the great body of workmen of Omaha
 have gone clean back on so-called work-
 ingmen's tickets in the last two elections.

A FEW LIES NAILED.

The bold and audacious attempt
 to make the various trades-unions of this
 city responsible for the villainous work
 that is being done by a half dozen politi-
 cal bums and four or five tramp print-
 ers does great injustice to the masses of
 mechanics who belong to trades-unions.
 In the first place it is a brazen lie that
 any trades-union, not even excepting the
 printers, has adopted boycotting resolu-
 tions against this paper. In every in-
 stance the cut and dried resolutions pre-
 pared in the office of Hand-
 bill Sweeney, were put through under
 whip and spur by a handful of men
 under false pretenses and without
 due consideration or proper notice to the
 trades organization in whose name they
 were published. There are scores of
 respectable union printers who denounce
 this whole business as a shameful im-
 position and contrary to old established
 usages of the typographical fraternity.
 In the next place the self appointed com-
 mittee of boycotters, have no authority
 whatever from any union to publish
 criminal libels in boycotting hand bills.
 Who is this general committee? Ed.
 Walsh represents the bricklayers' union,
 which expelled him and published him as
 a scab and a fraud several times. Walsh
 is not only a scab bricklayer, but a notori-
 ous political dead beat, who, as co-part-
 ner with John Quinn, has made a busi-
 ness of dealing in workmen's votes.
 Bill White represents the molders' union.
 Mr. White has a grievance against THE
 BEE for refusing to support him for mem-
 ber of the board of education at the re-
 cent election. If memory serves us cor-
 rectly, and we generally have a very
 good memory, a person by the name of
 Bill White informed the editor of this paper,
 two or three years ago, that he and others
 had arranged to blow up the Union Pacific
 bridge and shops during the riot of
 1877. Mr. White is either a great blow-
 hard and liar, or a dangerous man. Wm.
 P. Marrow represents the plasterers' union.
 He is also a political lunch fiend,
 who has more money for the gin-mills
 than he has for his family. This man
 Marrow has several times solicited favors
 from this office, and has never been re-
 fused, but now he shows his gratitude
 by plastering THE BEE with mud and
 filth. The telegraph operators, are said
 to be represented by one H. Johnson.
 No such operator could be found in
 Omaha. The telegraphers have not voted
 to boycott the Bee. The operators have
 always found a staunch friend in this pa-
 per, and its editor is now vice-president
 of the Old-Time Telegraphers' associa-
 tion of the United States, to which posi-
 tion he was elected by the national con-
 vention held in Chicago last September.
 Sam. Mahan, of the printer's commit-
 tee, is generally too full to know what he
 is about. Bad whisky has made him for-
 getful of the substantial favors he has re-
 ceived from this office. P. Brophy, book-
 maker, H. Higgins, E. Lundberg,
 tailor, and E. Aspinwall cigar-maker,
 who are also said to belong to the com-
 mittee, are personally unknown to us.
 They may be gentlemen, but they are in
 bad company, and should not be used as
 respectable craftsmen to be used as tools
 and cat's-paws in a disreputable and il-
 legal piece of work.

In conclusion we nail as a lie the
 charge that this paper is an enemy to
 organized labor. It is true that we em-
 ploy non-union printers at present, but
 no union man has been barred out.
 When the Bee advertised for non-union
 printers it was compelled to do so by the
 reckless course of the leaders of the late
 strike. They served notice on
 union printers by telegraph, tele-
 phone and mail to keep away from
 Omaha because they would not be al-
 lowed to work in the Bee office. Had
 the proprietors of this paper sent for
 union printers they would have come
 here on a fool's errand. We were com-
 pelled to stop publication entirely or im-
 port non-union printers. This paper has
 never stopped publication since the first
 day it was issued. When the Bee was
 burned down in 1871 by an incendiary, it
 appeared in half sheet the same evening
 and was the first paper to publish the ac-
 count of the fire. We never have mis-
 sed an issue by strikes, and we never shall.

The demands of the printers were un-
 just and outrageous, because they were
 based on downright fraud. It was a
 conspiracy to compel this paper to adopt
 a scale of type measure, which never has

been adopted by any other paper in
 America. It was just as outrageous as it
 would be for cigar makers, to demand
 they should count 75 cigars for 100, or a
 demand from brick makers to count 1000
 bricks as 1193. This is why we have re-
 fused to yield. No honest workman
 would expect us to submit to robbery.
 Rogues and blackguards are respectfully
 warned not to meddle with the business
 end of the Bee.

MR. JOHN D. SEAMAN's home organ at
 Kearney is laboring under a slight delu-
 sion. Mr. John D. Seaman has not been
 appointed receiver of the North Platte
 land office. A paper has been filed by
 Valentine and Manderson in the office of
 the secretary of the interior, recom-
 mending Seaman for the place made va-
 cant by the death of Hon. John Taft.
 For good and sufficient reasons the pres-
 ident has not made the appointment, and
 Senator Van Wyck is not holding it. Mr.
 Seaman's abuse of Senator Van Wyck is
 entirely uncalled for.

CITY WALKS AND TALKS.

"I saw a paragraph in an eastern paper
 the other day," said an old-timer of Omaha,
 "stating that E. Z. C. Judson, better known
 as Ned Buntline, was traveling in a carriage
 from the south to his northern home. I re-
 member seeing Buntline in Omaha in July.
 He had come west in search of material
 for his sensational stories. Buntline was an
 adventurous character, and had been in several
 scrapes which had nearly cost him his life.
 During the war he got into some trouble with
 a bank cashier's wife in Nashville, and was
 paroled by a mob into a hotel. He made his
 escape by jumping from a window in the third
 story. He broke his leg, however, and was
 always lame after his recovery. He is a
 man that gave Buffalo Bill his start by bring-
 ing him into notoriety through a serial story
 he wrote, called 'The Lone Star Kid'. Buntline
 met Bill there upon his return from an
 extended campaign with the command
 of Gen. Carr. Buntline, who was a tall
 and well built man, attracted considerable
 attention at the post, and in a few days was
 on an Indian scout with a detachment under
 his command. During the summer and fall of
 1872, however, he received numerous letters
 from Buntline urging him to come east and
 go upon the stage. 'There's money in it,'
 said Buntline, 'and you can't make a big
 name as a scout. You can make a big name
 on the stage. Bill finally consented, and re-
 signed his seat in the Nebraska legislature, by which
 he was elected, thus acquiring the title of
 the 'King of the Border Men'. He had been
 dramatized by Buntline and Fred Maeder, and
 was being played at the Lowrey theatre. Bill
 attended the performance, and when it be-
 came known that he was in the house his
 friends created a great sensation. He was
 called on for a speech and finally consented.
 It was very short, and he was so tired that
 he could never remember exactly what he said.
 The next day he was offered \$500 a week
 to play the part of Buffalo Bill himself, but
 having no confidence in himself at the time
 he refused it. During the summer and fall of
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 It was very short, and he was so tired that
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 The next day he was offered \$500 a week
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